

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Number 37, of Volume 16:

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, FEBRUARY 13, 1838.

Number from beginning \$10.

## The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

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### CONGRESS—SCENES IN THE TWO HOUSES.—LETTER WRITERS.

That our readers may have a more extended and general view of the proceedings and debates in the two Houses of Congress, we have copied below from the Washington Correspondence of various Public Journals. These Letter Writers, though they often exaggerate, are a kind of condensation of the most interesting scenes and able speeches made in Congress; sketched in a more pleasing manner than that in which the proceedings of the same bodies are reported to the Washington papers. The style of the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot is peculiarly felicitous, and his statements are generally born out by the subsequent reports of the proceedings and debates.

The "Spy in Washington," who writes for the New York Courier and Enquirer, is already favorably known throughout the Union for his faithful and accurate, as well as for the prophet-like fulfillment of all his predictions in regard to the course of events at Washington.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1838.

In the Senate to-day we had at first under discussion, the question as to whether the Senate should receive the petitions from the sovereign State of Michigan which have been sent under some such title. I heard some remarks from Governor Davis, Mr. Niles and Mr. Ewing. Others I believe spoke, but I did not hear them. The first and last gentleman I have named and no objection to receiving the petitions provided they did not purport to be from the State of Michigan. To receive them as such would be tantamount to an acknowledgment that the petitioners had a right to all their Territory or State, &c. Mr. Niles thought the petitions ought to be received because they came from a whole people and prayed for political rights, and they had no representatives upon that floor. He thought the title they assumed ought not to shut out their petitions, &c. My friend Mr. Niles, I assure you, grows better in my estimation. He wears better than I expected. Thus far he has appeared as a plain, still, sensible man. There is matter in him I do believe.

I am much pleased with the personal appearance of General Ewing, the new Senator from Illinois. He may be a Van Buren man, possibly, but really I can see no Van Burenism in his looks. After the Michigan question was disposed of, Mr. Benton's resolutions came up again, when Mr. Southard, who did not finish his speech yesterday, took the floor and resumed and concluded his masterly argument. I got into the Senate just before he closed; and a more impressive and eloquent peroration I know not I have ever heard. Samuel L. Southard is a powerful and eloquent as well as an honest man. He is second only to Clay; Webster and Calhoun.

In the House, Mr. Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered a Resolution to have the House devote an hour each day, except Friday and Saturday, in preference to all other business, to the consideration of the subject of fitting up the Navy, Fortifications &c. Upon this resolution a long and very animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Mason, Bell, Southard, Patton, Reed, Cambreleng, Howard, Thompson of South Carolina, Haydon, and I believe one or two others participated. The Vanites were for going all lengths for any amount of appropriations. The others were for prudence but firmness. None were for keeping back any reasonable amount of appropriations when asked for through the legitimate and proper channels of communication.

The speech of Old Ben Hardin, of Kentucky, was the most interesting, keen, cutting, able, now wandering and now directly to the point, of any of them. In the course of his hits at the Administration, Miller, a milk-and-water man of the party from Pennsylvania—and I have been much puzzled to know what he was sent to Congress for—undertook to call him to order. "Old Ben" liked that game much. He lost no time in scoring up the Miller in Kentucky style. He paid him a huge compliment for his extensive learning and great judgment, and thought him admirably calculated to discern the latest departure from order! The House was in a roar of laughter. Miller was requested to withdraw the ground of order he was making.

This was a power! It was a thing he knew nothing about. This Mr. Miller has driven a pretty brisk business in this small war for some time past; I hope now he will be content to read newspapers or do something else than make motions for a week to come at least.

Cambreleng is getting a great deal too much inflated for his ballast—so one of the knowing ones of the party told me in the House to-day; and so I myself have long thought. He is anxious for the management of the whole House to rest upon his Atlas shoulders. He not only wishes to superintend the direction of his Committee of Ways and Means, but that also of Mr. John-Y. Mason's, on Foreign Relations. Many of the party say he is delighted with the fagellation given him by Mr. Wise, because it increases his notoriety.

His speech to-day was merely a piece of inflated pomposity. In it he alluded to the speech he had yet to make in self justification, upon Mr. Adams' resolution. He promised that it should be a short speech—that he would not attack the House or the Senate or any member of either; but would defend simply his own conduct. He however thought the appropriations ought now to be attended to before looking after the lost Bill of the last session. Southard thought so too, and so argued in his speech. Now how is this? On Friday and Saturday Mr. Cambreleng was furious for blowing "sky high" a certain Senator and the entire Senate even! A spell seems to have come over the spirit of his dreams.

Vanderpool moved the previous question to-day. To second it 113 Vanites, every one of them, I believe in the House, sprung upon their feet. What display!

Mr. Phillips of Massachusetts at the time proposed an inquiry of the Speaker. The latter declared it was not in order at that stage of the proceedings to make an inquiry of the Chair. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, appealed from the decision of the Chair. The Speaker explained and took back his assertion. Mr. Vinton then withdrew his appeal. The House passed the resolution of Mr. Mason.

After this, a bill was reported and passed by the House, appropriating \$500,000 to defray the expenses of the Government in suppressing the war in Florida, with an amendment offered by Mr. White, of Florida, raising one thousand mounted men to proceed immediately to the scene of war to arrest its further ravages. Mr. White made a brief, but very able speech upon the subject, in which he set forth with great clearness the situation of affairs in Florida. Mr. Adam Huntsman, of Tennessee, and General Ashley of Missouri, made some remarks upon the subject. I have not time at this moment, or I would give you a sketch of Adam's remarks. He's a "screamer."

### POTOMAC.

From the same.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1838.

The Senate have to-day passed the Seminole Appropriation Bill of \$500,000 which was passed in the House yesterday. Mr. Webster advocated it warmly, as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, and it passed with great unanimity.

Judge White has been speaking upon the resolution of Mr. Benton, appropriating the Surplus Revenue to National Defences. He has been vindicating the Senate and himself individually, for the vote, by which the Three Million Appropriation was lost, at the last session. Judge White having finished, Mr. Buchanan took the floor to-morrow, and then the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng has been making his promised defence, against the attacks of Mr. Wise and that "stat nominis umbræ," that incoherent "Senator," whom he said in his forthcoming remarks he should endeavor to "reach." But he abandoned the Senator in the outset, saying that he should confine himself to a justification of himself and his course of conduct in relation to the Bill, from the grounds already assumed, viz: that there was no quorum at the only time when he could have reported the Bill;—and that that situation of the House arose from the fact that members had conscientious scruples against voting after 12 o'clock on the last night of the Session. The whole thing was weak, rapid, and inflated. It did not reach the point declared in the orator's manifesto, and was like

A tale, told by an idiot,—Full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, next addressed the House. He is a venerable old gentleman, of very high standing in his own State, and has many years' experience as a legislator, and is always listened to with great respect. He began with the avowal that the loss of the much mooted bill was attributable not to the Senate, nor to the House as such, but to the President of the United States, and a majority of the House acting under his influence and direction. He paid particular attention to what Mr. Cambreleng had said, and destroyed the fairy frust work of his fanciful defence, by a single touch of plain common sense. As to the course taken by the mover of the Resolution under discussion, his colleague, J. Q. Adams he was pointed, cutting, and severe. This is the first time they have ever been placed in hostile attitude upon any political question, and the revengeful old partizan must have keenly felt every word that fell upon this occasion from his colleague, whose defence of the Senate, and of Mr. Webster particularly, against his attacks, must have gone home to his feelings, if he have any. Mr. Reed retorted finely on Mr. Adams the fling at the tendency to man-worship manifested in certain quarters of the House, by giving a very significant hint at self-worship, which was felt perceptibly by the object at whom it was aimed.

After Mr. Reed had concluded Mr. Hardin took the floor for to-morrow, and the House, on his motion adjourned. More on this subject in my next.

From the same of January 30.

Yesterday and to-day have been chiefly spent by the House of Representatives in attending to private bills. There was a little flurry of debate yes-

terday, however and another to-day, both of which proving there is not much else to write about, I will give you some account of.

It was expected yesterday, that Mr. Adams' resolution about the "Lost Bill" would come up, and Mr. Bynum of N. C., would deliver a speech upon the House. It has also been rumored—from what cause I know not—that he intended to be personal towards Mr. Wise. This caused a large number of persons to make their way into the galleries to be spectators of the scene.

Well, the time came round, and the resolution came up, and up also came Mr. James A. Bynum. He is a short, slim, cadaverous, sickly-looking gentleman; but is said to have shot at his man, as well as the fiery Wise, and to be a man of nerve and courage. It has been moreover said that if it were so to fall out that he should get into a personal encounter with the brave, fearless, and talented Wise, it would have the effect to gain for him no mean portion of the grateful thanks of "the powers that be."

Be this as it may, Mr. Bynum began his speech by declaring that a sense of duty compelled him much against his will, to address the House. He had said, individual rights upon the floor—he had said political rights upon that floor. He was not going to make a political speech. No, he said, God forbid that any political speech should ever be made in that body or any other body. God forbid that any President should ever be made or unmade by that House.

These as near as I can recollect, were the precise words made use of by Mr. Bynum. For my own part, I should not have been surprised had some of the members who were part and parcel of the Baltimore Convention, called him to order for being anti-democratic and unconstitutional. For really, if the gentleman would deprecate political speeches in any body whatsoever, he would not allow even a "National Convention" to be entertained by them; that is, if in his opinion such a Convention would be a "body" and as for the application against the House of Representatives making and unmaking Presidents, I believe the Constitution, in a certain contingency, makes it the duty of the House to elect a President, or rather to "make" a President; and also, in another contingency, the duty devolves upon the House to impeach or "unmake" a President.

Mr. Bynum most probably, however, did not say precisely what he meant. He was thinking about Mr. Wise. He went on, and pretty soon alluded to that part of Wise's speech, in which the latter had said something in allusion to a remark formerly made by Mr. Bynum, and hoped that that gentleman had thrown no stumbling block in the way of an investigation of the causes of the loss of the Fortification Bill, &c. In doing this, he misunderstood the remarks of Mr. Wise, who instantly rose upon his feet, and with a determined and resolute tone put the gentleman right. Mr. Bynum proceeded. In a minute or two he stated something else as having been uttered by Mr. Wise. The latter set him right again. Well, said Mr. Bynum, (and he now raised his voice to its greatest tension, doubled his fist, rose upon his toes, made a terrible face, turned his body half round towards Wise, and rolled out his eyes amazingly,) the gentleman charged the President of the United States with plotting with certain members of this House to defeat the Fortification Bill.

Wise: Sir, (addressing the Chair, resolutely, and with a great deal of meaning in his looks,) I made no such charge!

Bynum: I am glad to hear it. But the gentleman did declare (and here Mr. Bynum made up another face of more meaning than beauty,) that the President wanted the three millions appropriation more for electioneering than for the objects specified.

Here Mr. Wise rose up again, and returning our look for our look, grin for grin, and doubled fist for doubled fist, he declared, with great emphasis, that what he said was, that the Executive made known, privately, that he wanted the \$3,000,000, to the then Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—to you, sir, (pointing to the Speaker,) and that you secretly told it to certain members upon this floor; and that the fact has not been, and cannot be denied. No, it has been proved! I hope the gentleman understands me now.

Mr. Bynum said he hoped the gentleman would keep his temper. He then went, and pretty soon made a sally against Wise for denouncing the majority of that House as a train band, when he himself had not long ago been one of the number.

Wise: Once for all, Mr. Speaker, let me beg the gentleman not to accuse me of having been one of that train band. I never belonged to it.

Mr. Bynum continued a few minutes longer, when, on motion of Mr. Ashley, the House resumed the orders of the day.

I have not taken down this short skirmish so correctly as I might have done, had Mr. Bynum's voice not been at one moment so very hoarse and loud, and at the next too low to be heard distinctly ten feet from him.

In point of ability, he is not the man to be pitted against Henry A. Wise; and as it regards nerve and courage, certainly can gain nothing in comparison with Mr. Wise.

There were many smiling faces, however, among the Vanites, at what took place. They will be pleased if they think they can but worry the Sampson who makes them shake in their shoes. I myself heard a fat, reverend gentleman of the party, who had come into the Ladies' Gallery to "see the fight," declare, with apparently a great deal of pleasure, that Bynum had been giving it to Wise in good earnest, or something to that effect.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1838.

I wrote you a few lines in the evening of the 29th expressing my opinion that despatches had just been received by the armed brig *Pantheon*, which had arrived at Norfolk, from Falmouth.—That their purport was "a tender of the kind of-

ness of the British Government, as a mediator between France and the United States." Rumors without number, have been in circulation on the subject. The train band of the administration appear to be at fault. If they never felt that they were but mere automata, this case may serve them as demonstration. The chiefs of the Kitchen Cabinet are well advised. They ran say, not only whether despatches have, or have not been received, but if received, what are their contents.

Here is a case of great national importance. It probably, decides the question of peace or war.—On the evening of the 29th, the British minister resident here, received his despatches. Their contents, so far as they related to our foreign affairs, were known that night to Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Forsyth. This remark is not made on slight grounds. During the subsequent days, the 27th, 28th and 29th, the echoes of the Kitchen Cabinet have remained silent. They compare notes (in small coteries) of what they have heard from their respective file leaders; but still they find themselves in doubt and uncertainty. They believe the mediation has been offered, because every body believes it. They know nothing. They are kept in ignorance and they will be kept until the word of command is given—"Forward—March." Now, I appeal to each and every of these gentlemen, who are under the discipline of the party, and I ask whether they do not feel self-mortification, if not self-abasement at the position in which they stand? Let each man answer for himself. A few of the faithful are initiated into the mysteries and secrets of the party, through the Kitchen Cabinet, while the great body of them are treated as if they were *dough-babies*; and this too, on an occasion where there should be no secrecy; and an occasion where the people should be informed, as to the question whether Great Britain had, or had not offered to mediate. But the people are not to be trusted. Favorites must first have an opportunity to make their arrangements.

A portion of the Van Buren men contend, that if the mediation has been offered, it will not be accepted, as there is nothing (to use the language of a certain Secretary,) "to mediate about." Another portion assert that Mr. Van Buren's policy is peaceful, and that his influence must and will prevail. The President has spoken in the most violent terms of all those who were "seduced by the Syren song of peace." On another occasion he has declared that all our difficulties would be adjusted in six months. Thus much for conflicting opinions, if not duplicity and double dealing. Why has the *Globe* preserved a sullen silence in relation to the despatches recently received? Why has it not honestly stated that a tender has been made of the mediation of Great Britain?

Let me now give you, very briefly, a history of the case, as I understand it. Previous to the arrival of the Brig *Pantheon*, the administration were advised, through Mr. Rothchild, if not through another channel, that the British Government had determined to tender their mediation. I am informed, and I believe correctly, that the proposition being made to the king of France, he indicated his disposition to accept the offer; but that the Duke de Broglie did not agree in opinion with his majesty. The result was, it is said, that General Sebastiani proceeded to England, charged with a mission on the subject; and that out of this mission has arisen the tender of Great Britain as mediator. It is supposed that the duke de Broglie will, therefore, resign his ministerial functions.

It now only remains for me to add the pleasing intelligence that I am informed, and I have no doubt correctly, that the President of the United States has accepted the mediation of Great Britain. That it has been done in the most courteous terms,—That the diamond of insult or menace France has been reiterated to the British minister; and that while the honor and dignity of the country is protected, in the form in which the mediation is accepted, yet that its tone is peaceful, and such as seems to render certain an adjustment of all those difficulties with France, which have agitated and convulsed our country for the last twelve months.

This acceptance will be transmitted to England forthwith, by the British gun brig at Norfolk, and by the packet of the first February from the city of New York.

### THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Congress is flooded with Abolition Memorials.—These petitions are, we verily believe, concocted in the worst possible spirit, and sent on in the mere wantonness of evil propensities. Before Congress met, it was confidently predicted and believed that not one of these petitions would be presented. As soon as the ice was broken however, and one found its way within the walls of the Capitol, the mischief makers started at the game in good earnest, and have kept it up. We believe a great number of the signatures to these petitions are false and fictitious names. It is known that many of them are signed exclusively by women and children. It is not, then, the pretended number of the petitioners so much, as it is the perseverance and determination of those concerned in getting the petitions up, that ought to call forth the public press on the occasion. Had the House of Representatives promptly refused to receive these seditious and inflammatory papers in the first instance, there would have been an end of them. As it is, advantage is taken of the doubt and delay to force in fresh supplies. What do these people imagine can be effected by their impudent officiousness? Do they suppose that even those who would receive their petitions would grant their requests? What, then, is their present conduct to be attributed to? Simply, as we have said before, a spirit of mischief. We do not believe in their honesty and sincerity. We are no reason to believe in them. They are knaves for the most part. Let both Houses of Congress then, at once, come to the conclusion not to receive their petitions, and pass resolutions declaring their conduct criminal and absurd.

A Washington letter writer, giving an account

to the Baltimore Chronicle of the presentation of one of these petitions in the Senate, says:—

"I move that the petition be not received," says the stern and vigilant patriot, Senator Calhoun. "Mr. President," says Senator Wright, "not to receive the petition would be disrespectful to the petitioners; only receive the petition and we will instantly vote to reject them without consideration." "That is precisely what I propose," says Senator Buchanan.

"If not to receive the petition would be so disrespectful to the petitioners and the constituents of those Senators," responded Mr. Calhoun, "would it be respectful to my constituents, to the people of the South, to receive petitions containing foul and calumnious imputations upon their character and institutions? And what mighty difference is there between not receiving, and voting to reject without consideration."

"Mr. President," says Senator King of Alabama, "we have no constitutional right to vote not to receive the petition. The constitution is imperative. The vote not to receive would be a flagrant violation of the constitution, and of the right to petition."

"That," says Mr. Calhoun, "is an extraordinary doctrine. I do not propose to pass a law to restrict the right to petition, which the constitution prohibits, but I assert the right and duty of the Senate to refuse petitions upon improper subjects, or expressed in language improper or disrespectful. Suppose a petition should be presented here, calling the citizens of Alabama 'dunces and butchers in human flesh,' and praying the abolition of slavery in Alabama, would the Senator from Alabama vote to receive it."

Senator King, "By no means."

"Then," says Mr. Calhoun, "the Senator surrenders the whole ground. He must see that it is no question of constitutional right, but exclusively a question of propriety and expediency." And thus a few sentences from the brilliant, analytical mind of Calhoun, enabled the Alabama Senator to perceive his position, and compelled him to abandon it.

Abolition Debate.—During the Debate in the House of Representatives, on the Memorial for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, presented by Mr. Jervis of Maine, Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, made a most powerful speech. In alluding to the case of the Van Buren party, North and South, on this vital question, and the tricks and shuffles of that party in general, Mr. P. concludes his remarks in the following energetic style. Letter writers say it produced a most powerful effect in the House. Mr. Pickens said:

"Look, for instance, to the State of New York as things now exist there. We find an awful, profligate, and daring party, leagued together by moneyed corporations,—by the distribution of office, and the power and terror of perfect organization, for the open purpose of swaying the political destinies of the country. Sir, I solemnly believe that, for reasons of prudence and in degrading means, no party has ever risen in any civilized country to equal it, since the Jacobins of France held their midnight meetings; when no man dare whisper the secrets of his heart, even to the partner of his bosom, without being arraigned under their terrible inquisition. I appeal to the minority from that State, on this floor, to know if they do not live under a system of political vassalage, in which the dominant party openly spread out upon their banners 'hooray—hooray'—the spoils of victory belong to the conquerors!" and under this vile standard call upon their moneyed hands to gather in the plunder of a wretched camp. Sir, they preach democracy and universal equality to us, and practice political deception at home. This is the cant duplicity and prodigality of modern times.

Mr. Speaker: I owe perhaps an apology to this House for speaking so plain; but, sir, I have been taught from my father's hand to despise no sentiment I entertain, I know I have uttered sentiments little calculated to please those interests that now hold the destinies of the country in their hands. I know that when I have said in all calculated for popularity in this country; but I speak the truth as I believe it to exist, and not the flattery of any man or set of men living, save my own constituents.

Sir, it may be said that what I have uttered tends to disunion. I did not come here, demagogue like, to talk about the glories and the blessings of this Union. These stand recorded in the history of the country, and need no feeble voice of mine to hold them up to the admiration of the world. But, let me bear my testimony to the country in their hands. I know that when I have said in all calculated for popularity in this country; but I speak the truth as I believe it to exist, and not the flattery of any man or set of men living, save my own constituents.

That Union which springs from ambition and fanaticism—an unnatural offspring, begotten in sin and iniquity, foul and loathsome from its inception; blood-shed and blood from revelling in spoils plundered from a hero's sword to love. Raise not up this monster god, and call upon me to bow down and worship at his shrine and unshallow shrine. I disdain to do it. Give me that Union which springs from truth and virtue—fair and comely in its form—in a bending attitude, with an outstretched arm, to raise the feeble and protect the weak—dispensing equal political favors, and imposing equal burdens on all sections—give me the Union under the Constitution—give me the Union that has borne our stars and our stripes to the remotest quarters of the habitable globe—give me the Union that our fathers gave us, and I will pledge the last drop of blood in my veins to vindicate and defend it—but no other Union.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, in alluding to the fatal course of Mr. Adams in denouncing the Senate, says:

"His voice quivered with anger, which he could ill disguise; the look from which he occasionally glared, trembled like a leaf in the tempest, as he grasped it—over and once he would scream like the Eagle as he hovered over his prey, and now he was lowering his voice almost to a whisper—he was denouncing the House from the charge—he was upholding the purity of President Jackson—it was the Heaven-sent ally his inheritance for a man of postage—the inheritance of his life, of toil and of fame."

Arrival of the French Fleet in the West Indies!—A letter from Wilmington, dated Monday last, states, that "A Brig arrived yesterday from Havre-tique, reports that the French Fleet had just arrived—35 sail."



## Politics of the Day.

From the United States Telegraph.  
AN ENGLISH VIEW OF OUR DIFFICULTY WITH FRANCE.

We invite the attention of our readers to the article below from the London Spectator. The Spectator is Ultra Liberal in its politics—Radical. It is one of the most ably conducted journals in the world.

According to the latest intelligence from the United States, efforts are making by the friends of General Jackson's Administration to inflame the public feeling against France. The speeches of the French orators in the Chamber were translated, and, with other documents connected with the subject, were distributed in the form of a pamphlet to the members of Congress last winter. They will now be inserted in the Jackson papers throughout the country. An intelligent correspondent of the Times says, that the tops of the President's messages will depend upon the effect produced by these and other efforts to get up a warlike spirit. That they will succeed to a certain extent, is not probable; but we are slow to believe that the majority of the shrewd and intelligent citizens of America will emotion a war with France, on the really frivolous grounds that are alleged.

It is absurd to suppose that the Government of the United States intended to bully so powerful a nation as France; and then on the other hand, the French King and Ministers must be aware that no apology can be exacted from the American President and Congress. A protracted war would not alter *status quo ante bellum*. Of this every one must be aware—none more fully than the men who now administer the affairs of both nations. Why then seek to exasperate the people of the two countries? This is a question which it behooves the people carefully to ponder, before they rush headlong into a war.

It cannot be that either the American President or the King of the French suppose for a moment that benefit to either nation will result from the threatened contest. Far better would it be that the petty twenty-five millions of francs were thrown into the Bay of Biscay, than that the struggle should last six months. "But the national honor is at stake." Granted; and after a protracted expenditure of blood and treasure, where will the national honor be? The Americans will be less likely than before to withdraw the offensive expression in the President's message to Congress; the French nation will conceive if an indelible disgrace to have it supposed that they were beaten into concessions. Neither party, then, will, or can gain any thing on the score of national honor by going to war.

It may be argued that certain powerful "interests" in the United States may be benefited by a war: this view of the question is put forward by a writer in the *Globe*. According to Mr. Clay's Bill, the duties on foreign manufactures are to be progressively diminished, unless the revenue of the Union should require them to be increased or kept stationary. The receipts into the public Treasury have during the year exceeded the estimated revenue by about one million sterling; and if so extraordinary a saving takes place, the reduction of the duties will probably be rapid—to the detriment, it is assumed, of the American manufacturers, who are sustained by the protective system. In case of war, there would be a stoppage on this process of reduction: the British merchants and manufacturers, as well as the American manufacturers would thrive. Thus it might seem that the latter have an interest in provoking an open rupture with France.

But there are two sides to this question. A very large quantity of the American manufactured cottons are exported, principally to the South American States. This would be cut up by the French vessels of war. Almost every port on the Atlantic coast would be blockaded by the enemy. Occasionally the Americans would capture a French frigate or ship of the line, and great would be their glorification; but they could not resist a powerful fleet, such as the French Government have actually in port and at sea at the present time. We hold it, therefore, to be certain, that the American foreign trade would be most seriously endangered, if not entirely destroyed, during the continuance of a war with France.

Supposing, however, that the manufacturers would not be losers, the mass of the people must see that their interests in that case would be exclusive and non-national. The community at large would suffer; for their trade would be crippled, their taxes, direct and indirect, augmented—very probably their unguarded sea-ports burned or plundered: and all for what? To force France to concede that which in no possible degree can benefit America, and which it is ridiculous to suppose that France will yield compliance.

As they have every rational motive to keep at peace with France, the American people should regard with deep suspicion the men who would plunge them into a war. The object of the war party is selfish. They look upon the war-cry as one which may help them to retain office. They are willing to stop their country in the full tide of prosperity, in order to gain a partisan victory.

The same may be said of the party in France who are desirous of fomenting animosity against the Americans. The conduct of the French Ministers has rendered them unpopular with a large portion of the nation. Their domestic policy will not bear scrutiny. Some of them are therefore inclined to distract public attention by a foreign war. This is an old trick of unprincipled politicians, conscious of having deserved and acquired the distrust and dislike of the people.

At present, the trade of France with the United States is thriving, and regularly increasing. How would the Lyons silk-weavers and the vine-growers of the Garonne like to have their profitable commerce destroyed, and their annual taxes augmented? It is not merely their trade with the United States that would suffer; although their own Government would probably fit out fleets which the United States navy could not withstand, every sea would swarm with American privateers, as well as small Government vessels. A French merchantman would not be safe in the Pas de Calais or beyond cannon shot of Toulon. Much evil, therefore and heavy loss, would accrue to France from a war which must be undertaken, if at all, with absolute certainty that its ostensible object could not be gained, though France were twice as powerful as she is. Never could she compel the indomitable Republicans to bathe a jot of what they conceive their national honor.

There is but one course for the national and truly patriotic men of both countries to pursue. They should oblige their respective Governments to make rational concessions. This might be done with some

and with dignity by both, did the disposition to consult the real interests of the mass of the people exist. We trust, and in spite of present appearances we believe, that the quarrel may yet be accommodated without resort to the plague of mankind—war.

From the National Intelligencer of Monday.  
OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

No doubt now exists that Mediation has been offered between the United States and France by the Government of Great Britain. We have reason to believe that the Executive of the United States, without consulting the Senate—we do not know that it was necessary that he should do so—has acted on this proposition, and that despatches announcing its determination are already on the way to the seaboard.

We do not know any thing of the particulars of either the proposition or the reply. Perhaps this morning's Official Journal may furnish some information respecting both. Meanwhile, lest, for diplomatic reasons, a studious silence should be observed in that quarter, we think it proper, for the information of our readers, to state our impression that the proffered Mediation by Great Britain, as a common friend, has been accepted by the Executive of the United States. Such an offer could not indeed well be declined by any Nation not disposed to place itself out of the pale of the Law of Nations.

The reader must, however, bear in mind that, between Nations, Mediation and Arbitration are not the same thing. Arbitration, accepted by both parties, would to a certain extent, be obligatory on both. The acceptance of Mediation concludes nothing between the parties: but only leaves the door open for conciliation and adjustment, through the medium of a common friend, interested, with all the rest of the world, in preventing wanton or unnecessary disturbance of the peace of Nations.

It is much, however, that intercourse between the two countries has been thus re-opened, through a channel so respectable as to furnish a reasonable security that nothing that is not respectful and conciliatory will be attempted to be transmitted through it from either side; nothing that is not worthy of the generous spirit in which this mediation has been offered by the British Government. Whilst, therefore, in the new course which things have taken, we discover no certainty of amicable adjustment of disputes with France, we see, with the greatest satisfaction, that all apprehensions are dissipated of a precipitated quarrel between the two countries.

From the Washington Globe of Monday.  
THE MEDIATION.

We understand that the British sloop of war *Pantolon*, brought despatches to Mr. Bankhead, authorizing him to tender the good offices of the British Government as a mediator in adjusting the difficulties now existing between the United States and France. Whether any decision has been made upon this offer, or if so, what it is, we have not been advised; but we cannot but hope, that the good offices of Great Britain, in the character of a mediator, equally friendly to both the parties, may be so employed as to restore that amicable intercourse which has so long existed between the people and the Governments of the two countries, without any abandonment or prejudice to the principle on which our Government has taken its stand, and in a manner satisfactory to France.

In any event, however, as a considerable period of time must elapse before the result of this mediation can be known, it must be obvious that the necessity for adopting the measures of defence recommended by the President in his special message remains unchanged.

From the United States Telegraph of Tuesday.  
THE MEDIATION.

The rumors on the subject of the mediation are various and contradictory. On the one side it is said positively that the mediation has been accepted by the Administration, that it was promptly declined, "there being nothing to mediate about." This is accounted for by the fact of there being conflicting opinions among the members of the Administration. It is said, that the President, Blair, Kendall, and Forsyth, are for declining the offer. Cases, Woodbury, Dickinson and Butler, for accepting. Mr. Van Buren vibrates, still adhering to his non-committal. His particular friends are for accepting. They calculate that, even the acceptance, they can keep up an excitement for eight or ten months longer.

### THE SENATE.

Great hopes are entertained, in certain quarters, that in consequence of the recent elections of two or three new Senators, the "Party" will obtain a majority in that body—or, having a tie on the floor, can always command the casting vote of the Vice President. Admitting parties to be thus equally balanced, it will be remembered the Administration on its own measures cannot obtain the vote of the Senate. On the "expunging" resolution, for instance, it will lose, we believe, the votes of Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Tipton, Mr. King of Georgia, Mr. King of Alabama, Mr. McKean, and perhaps others.

According to our calculation, we place the Senators as follows:

For the Administration.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Nau-dain, Preston, Prentiss, Porter, Robbins, Tyler, Swift, Southard, Tomlinson, Webster.—23.

Opposition.—Messrs. Black, Clay, Clayton, Calhoun, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Goldsborough, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Nau-dain, Preston, Prentiss, Porter, Robbins, Tyler, Swift, Southard, Tomlinson, Webster.—23.

This classification, it will be seen, omits Judge White altogether; but how the Judge must vote and will vote on all questions between power and right, is evident enough: as far as he is concerned we have no fears. But it is to be remembered that hereafter the division is not to be Jackson and Opposition—it is to be Van Buren and Opposition. Now we would ask, is Mr. McKean a Van Buren man? Is Mr. Tipton a Van Buren man? Is Mr. Nicholas a Van Buren man? We might ask the question of others. We do not believe that Mr. Van Buren will have a majority of the Senate.

It is evident, however, that a desperate attempt has been made upon the Senate, so as to convert it, if possible, into a branch of "the party." How far the action of the Virginia Legislature may go, and what course the Senators from that State may take, we do not know. We only say, God preserve the Union of our country!—*Alexander's Gazette.*

## LETTER OF THE HON. A. S. CLAYTON.

To the Editor of the *Augusta, Ga. Sentinel*:  
The accompanying letter contains such admirable views and sentiments, that I think it due to the South to publish it. I cannot believe that the writer will have any objections to this disposition of it, and therefore I have not waited to ask his permission.

ATLANTA, January 9, 1836.

DEAR SIR: You ask me for my opinion on the course of certain politicians in Congress relative to the abolition question which has recently been so warmly agitated there; and what, do I suppose, is their object? Every man who has read the late debates, and who has watched the progress of political events for the last twelve months, must have formed some opinion on the very singularly curious direction attempted to be given the subject by the professed enemies, but secret friends, of abolition. I will very frankly give you mine. I am well acquainted with Mr. Beardsley, of New York; as a private gentleman I have no right to speak of him; indeed, if I did, it would be in his favor, for his deportment is marked by a courteousness and urbanity altogether respectful and prepossessing. But as a public man, of whom it is lawful to dis-course, he is in all its parts, a New York politician of the Van Buren school. He is more devoted to Van Buren than any other member in Congress, and it is my opinion has a deeper interest in his success than any man now living, for I have no doubt some high office will devolve on him in that event. I mention these facts now, that they may be kept in view during the progress of my future remarks. You are apprized what a deep sensation pervaded the South on the conduct of the abolitionists—that it has sent a tremor to every heart and shaken the very foundations of every Southern government—in many instances it has suspended the laws—whole communities have been convulsed—the intercourse between the North and South has been interrupted—doubt and suspicion have so controlled the public sentiment, that the very charities of social life have been broken up, and safety was no where felt but in the most unrelenting vigilance and the application of the most rigorous discipline. This state of things aroused the sympathies of the moderate and reflecting portions of the Northern population, and we had their assurances that this mad scheme of the fanatics received no countenance from them. Thus rested the matter, awaiting future developments, but evidently producing a new era in the slave question, and leaving an abiding heart-felt concern for the shape it was to assume hereafter in its dark and stealthy progress. The next place we see the monster lifting his hydra head in the Halls of Congress, the place of all others the most dreaded and deprecated, in the shape of petitions to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. These are from the very quarter where we were assured all was safe for our interest, and what is worse, they pour in upon Congress at the very beginning of its session, destroying all the harmony and sobriety of reflection necessary to the other vital business of the country, and notwithstanding the throes and convulsions through which the whole country has just passed. Had we not a right to expect that this artful destroyer would be crushed at once? Was it not due to the integrity of the constitution, the justice of compact, the rights of the South, the faith of the North, and the peace and quiet of the whole country to ally this evil spirit at once? But instead of that, what do we find? Jurisdiction given to Congress over the subject which we have so strenuously denied, by a most deplorable treacherous maneuver. Mr. Beardsley, the leader of the Van Buren party in Congress, expresses himself opposed to the object of the petitioners, on the mere ample ground of *courtesy expediency*, but that he is equally opposed to the prompt rejection of their unwarranted petitions, because it will violate, as he says, the constitutional right of the people to petition Congress for a redress of grievances! Now let us examine this right and see how artfully the constitution is to be perverted whenever the States are to be robbed of their rights by the Federal Government. This is a plain case of State rights, and I am aware its force can only be evaded by the scorn and ridicule of the friends of power, of patronage, their accustomed instruments to blind the people.

The Federal Constitution which conferred upon the people the right "peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances," meant, and could mean, no other grievance, than such as Congress had a right to redress. No man can ask what another has no right to give. The right to petition implies the right to grant; for it would be a mockery without a parallel in point of ridiculous folly *gravelly* to confer the right of supplication without at the same time conferring a power to relieve. Then, as the Constitution contains a definite and special enumeration of powers, out of which Congress dare not go, the right of petition mentioned in the Constitution must range within those powers—it cannot travel beyond those boundaries, because they are the prescribed limits of the jurisdiction of Congress. Within the *granted* powers of the Federal Government the right of petition belongs. Within the *reserved* rights of the States it is wholly inadmissible. Congress can no more listen to a petition affecting one of the reserved rights, than a State Legislature could do the same thing, as to one of the granted powers. What would be the course of a State Legislature to whom a petition should be preferred praying the right to coin money? Would it not, and ought it not, to reject it, at once for the want of jurisdiction? What if Congress should receive a petition asking a law regulating discounts so as to restore the right of primogeniture? Can Mr. Beardsley seriously believe that Congress is bound to entertain in any shape, even so far as to lay it on the table, such a petition, under the notion that a contrary course violates the right to petition? Now if laying a petition on the table was tantamount to a *courteous* rejection of it, there are some cases where I would have no objections to that course. The slavery question is, however, very far from being one of them; but recollect Mr. Beardsley does not conceive it to be a rejection at all; for he says he will vote to lay it on the table, but he will not vote for rejecting it—and why? He gives the reason, because it will violate the right of petition. Then as I will show you presently, this clothes Congress with the jurisdiction of the question, and we of the South are to hope for a rejection of such petitions, if rejected at all, not on the ground of unconstitutionality, but that of mere expediency. A matter of every varying complexion, and a fit subject for political agitations through all future time, so that our peace, interests, and happiness, are to become the foot-balls of every Presidential aspirant and his myriads of dependents.

To come back to my illustrations: suppose a petitioner (and what is good as to one is equally so as to one million) should present himself in person, at the bar of Congress and ask that body to manumit all the slaves in the Southern States? Now this has been universally admitted every where during the past excitement, even by Mr. Van Buren himself, to be unconstitutional and beyond the power of Congress to grant. Well, what ought Congress to do in such a case? Would "the right to petition" authorize them to receive, and lay such a demand, for one single moment, on their table? Would it not be their duty, as well as due to us, not only as a matter of right, but more especially under the late alarming and dangerous disturbances to reject *instantly* such a request, and holding up the Constitution, say to the demandant, "what you ask is not within our power, because it is not within this instrument, by which alone we live, move, and have our being?" Now, we of the South contend, and have at all our public meetings so declared, that what Congress can not do *directly*, it can not do *indirectly*. If it cannot manumit the slaves in the States, it can not do so in the District of Columbia, or the Territories; for every one must perceive the former follows as a consequence of the latter, and no man is so lost to common discernment as not to see that there is as much warrant for the one as the other in the Constitution.

All this cry therefore about the sacred right of petition, is the vilest humbug—a shallow artifice, and a most hollow hearted pretence, designed by Mr. Beardsley and the Van Buren party, to evade a vote upon the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. A vote we must have, we should never rest until we do obtain it. No blinking the question. It is one which Van Buren has been asking over and over again to answer, and which he as constantly eludes, coming no nearer to a clear and definite reply, than that as "against the propriety (meaning expediency) of agitating the question in the District of Columbia," he is opposed. And who thanks him for his *inexpediency at this time*? We want to close the account against all *future time*, if we are to live together as a united people. Does not every man perceive that Mr. Beardsley's doctrine completely invests Congress with the jurisdiction of the question? What does it amount to? He says he cannot reject the petitions, because it will "violate the right of petition?" then if they have the right to petition ON THIS SUBJECT, Congress has the right to grant or refuse their prayer at pleasure; for if the right to petition is not an idle and unmeaning privilege, it is impossible to separate it from the correlative right to vouchsafe the object of the supplicants. To confer the favor, to ask without the means to give, is too small a business for the sages who framed the Constitution. Hence, I consider all those who voted to lay the petitions on the table, intend that Congress shall retain jurisdiction of the question to be exercised hereafter, as circumstances may require. I believe further, there was a special object in it. Van Buren is in a dilemma between the Southern people and the Northern abolitionists, and this is too well known to admit of the shadow of a doubt. He wants to please both. To say it is *inexpedient* to act on the subject, he thinks will please the former—to give Congress power over the question to be acted on when their strength will justify it, he hopes will satisfy the latter. The Southern members who have aided in this treacherous scheme deserve our most indignant animadversion.

A. S. CLAYTON.

### JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND MR. WEBSTER.

We can hardly be astonished that Mr. Adams has disclaimed any personal allusion, in his late speech, to Mr. Webster. He says that he merely personified a sentiment. His taunt is to be considered as a license of poetry—an effort of the imagination—a slight of fancy—without the least personal application to Mr. Webster or any one else. We are glad that Mr. Adams is thus self-conceited. We rejoice that he has thus admitted the impropriety and indecency of the attack—and indicated a disposition to repent of it. Every individual can satisfy himself of the sincerity of Mr. Adams's explanation; and every one will readily yield to his disclaimer all the credit to which it is fairly entitled. Since he has been apparently disposed to judge most harshly of the motives and feelings of other individuals—it is but just to republish, for his benefit, the following extract from a letter written as long ago as the year 1814. When Mr. Adams was minister of this country at Ghent, he wrote to Mr. Leavitt Harris in Russia, under date of the 16th November, 1814, a letter from which we copy a few extracts, that may be peculiarly interesting at the present period. What will Mr. Adams say of the approach which such a writer may be supposed to have made towards joining the ranks of the enemy? We mean nothing personal. We are merely personifying a sentiment—merely indulging in a flight of rhetoric—merely displaying an effort of the fancy.

"The Defence of Baltimore"—writes the personified sentiment to which we have referred—"has given us little more to be proud of than the demonstration against it has afforded to our enemy. Prevost's retreat from Plattsburgh has been more disgraceful to them than *honorable* to us, and Wellington's veterans, the fire-eater Brisbane, and the firebrand Cockburn, have kept the ravest of our militia in countenance by their *expertness* in the art of running away. The general issue of the campaign is yet to come, and *their* is too much reason to apprehend that it will be unfavourable to our side."

"Divided among ourselves, more passions than interests, with half the nation sold by their prejudices and their ignorance to the enemy, with a feeble and puny government, with five frigates for a navy, and scarcely five efficient regiments for an army, how can it be expected that we should resist the mass of force, which that gigantic power has collected to crush us at a blow?"

It is worthy of especial comment that at this time of *freedom and purity*—a certain "personified sentiment" charged our exhausted Treasury and crippled Government—SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR DOLLARS FOR TWO YEARS SERVICES!

United States Bank Stock.—1750 shares were sold in New York on the 27th ult. at \$118½ and \$119. And on the 28th and 29th, 1200 shares were sold in Philadelphia at from \$120 to \$124.

By the last papers from Philadelphia, we learn that there is no doubt of the passage of the bill by the Legislature, to re-charter the Bank. Every attempt to obstruct its passage in the House of Representatives was foiled by a vote of nearly two to one. It has yet to go to the Senate.

## From the Knickerbocker.

French Marriages.—In the moral condition of the French capital, the bad elements vastly predominate. The effects of ambition and mercenary motives, which produce ill-assorted marriages, are generally too common and universal. Overreaching and policy are every where rife and active. He is rated as a very simpleton, who offers his gold where brass is the only currency. The young Parisian lady is kept more secure than Danae in her tower. Not even cousins and uncles, or showers of gold, that can go every where else, can approach her. Father and brothers defend her with drawn swords, and her mother never leaves her, except to pursue her own enjoyments. But *apart*, she is instructed most deliciously in all the arts of fashionable life. To this is referred every beginning—to this, every end. They who would play well in the concert, say Plato, must play well at home; and in what country is there a place where a woman plays off the intricate machinery of her charms with so much effect as at Paris? No one can claim any merit for resisting a well-bred Parisian lady, but at the expense of his taste and humanity, unless softened down by forty-seven, like me, and forfeited by other affections. In marriage, the preliminary wooing, that is the dowry and settlements, being discussed, the lady is led to the altar by her Mezentius. He may have (the husband I mean) the gout, "chronic pangs," and every other evil, together with the incurable evil of old age; but what matter, provided he has that most desirable merit which the husband of a rich lady can aspire to—*money*? In the name of Diana, what is to be the effect of such an uncongenial union? Nature will assert her empire, and no institutions of man can infringe on her laws with impunity.

### GRISSETTES.

If you come to Paris, you will see great multitudes every where of bouncing demoiselles, with nymph-looking faces, ruffled caps on their brows, and small baskets in their hands. These are the *grisettes*. They are engaged in stores, factories, and in all other sewing establishments; you see them running briskly to their work in the morning, and in the evening strolling homeward, upon wages barely sufficient for their support. They seldom marry; their conditions, and the customs of Paris generally precluding all hope of so desirable a consummation. A *grisette* never obtrudes her acquaintance—but ask her a simple question, you will find her circumstantially communicative, and such articles of information as she has gathered she will retail to you with such simplicity, that you would swear she had been brought up among the innocent lambs and turtle-doves of some rural hamlet. She is the most ingenious imitation of an exemplary woman in the world; and to overreach her, one must be a Yankee, finished off in Paris.

Never was language more happily employed for the concealment of thought, (I beg pardon of Monsieur Talleyrand,) than in the mouth of a *grisette*. When sent with goods from shop-keepers to their customers, she will intrigue and wrestle for her patron as zealously as for herself. She will listen to reproaches, insults, repulses, with the most patient courtesy. As long as there is any point of defence, she pleads like an attorney-general; and there is no artifice, no rhetoric, or *Cicero de oratore*, that she leaves out; and if at last overcome, she "gives it up"—*elle se rend*, and she sets about looking sorry with all her might, till she has disarmed your anger. She dashes off the tear from her rosy cheek, brightens up with smiles anew, shews you her goods again, and then *cheats you once more*, by way of reparation for her former rogueries. Laving her affections liberally about town, her friends of course are numerous. There is next door to me a *modiste* of New Orleans, who came over in the same packet with me, who has some twenty or thirty of these young, industrious creatures in her room every morning. I sometimes sit an hour in this group, and from this opportunity, and the old lady's information, I have thus learned about *grisettes*.

### GAMBLING HOUSES.

In a walk through the Rue Richelieu, a few days ago, my companion, Sir Henry L.—d, proposed to gratify me with a peep into a great gambling house—the rendezvous of the nobility. I entered with becoming acquiescence through the hall, where servants in livery attended us, taking our hats and canes, and bringing us refreshments with princely ceremony. Tables in the several rooms were covered with gold, at which many ladies and gentlemen were playing. Others were looking on with intense interest at the game. Around about, some were coteried in corners, others strolling in pairs and groups through the rooms, while others again were rambling in an adjacent flower garden, or seated in earnest conversation in its arbors. "That gentleman," said my companion, "with an Adonis neck and myrrh'd and glossy ringlets, is the Duke de Broglie—that is the Marquis de Braganza, from Spain—and that is Prince Caramanica." I looked particularly at Lord Brougham, who had just arrived. I could discern immediately the great truth of genius—the bitter sarcasm—the overwhelming energy—which characterizes this eminent man, in his strongly marked features. And, if I had not been introduced to him, I should have marked him at once as a distinguished character. Among the ladies, were the Princess Orleans and her attendants, and the Countess of Blacas, and others of the nobility. A Dutchess at my left, (I have forgotten her name,) had a look as haughty and condescending as if she felt the length of her genealogy. She seemed displeased at every body being introduced to her. But there was one, young and beautiful—so beautiful that I could not, with all my efforts, keep my eyes from her, and I observed that more than once she reciprocated my anxious glances. I felt pleased at being the object of her attention. "What an elegant creature!" thought I; "what sweetness and simplicity of expression! How strange that, brought up amid the refinements of a court, she should maintain all the innocence of the dove! No one can hope, unless by some interposition of Heaven in his favor, to know her and not to love her." In the midst of this rapture, and just at the moment when I had become *enchained* by the eyes of another lady opposite, Sir Henry dissipated the charm, by informing me that these were courtisans! The cloud burst from over my eyes, and I saw a group of the ugliest wretches I ever beheld before.

Supreme Court.—William S. Ashe, of Wilmington, William F. Davidson, of Charlotte, and Michael Frances, of Haywood county, have been admitted to Superior Court practice; and Abraham F. Morehead, of Rockingham, to County Court practice.

The important cases of Falls & Co. vs. Birchett et al. and Birchett & Co. vs. Falls & Co. involving



the right to a valuable Gold Mine on King's Mountain, occupied the Court from Thursday, the 21st till Saturday, the 30th inst., and was argued by *Badger for Falls & Co., Winston and Pearson for Carpenter's heirs, and A. W. Thompson, of S. Carolina, and Devereux and Irrell for Birchett & Co.*  
Raleigh Register.



## THE CAROLINIAN.

### SALISBURY:

Saturday Morning, February 13, 1836.

Religious notice.—There will be service in the Lutheran Church to-morrow morning—commencing at half past 10 o'clock.

#### VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Under this head will be found the proceedings of Public meetings of the PEOPLE in the Counties of Davidson, Wake, Burke, and Cabarrus, on the subjects of the Presidency and our next gubernatorial election. The unanimity which characterizes the meetings of the People so far, on these subjects, are sufficient to warrant the belief that all the opposition in this State will act in harmony, and with energy against the caucus candidates. We hope that no minor differences will be permitted to mar the fair prospects we now have of giving a lesson to demagogical office-seekers which they will not soon forget.

PEOPLE OF ROWAN! it is your turn next! Who of you will fail to attend and let your voice be heard on Tuesday next? Let all who wish well to the institutions of their country, who think our liberties worth preserving not be missing. Let no one console himself with the delusive hope that all is yet well, and that the liberties of his country are still safe, and will remain so without any action on his part. It is not so. The dearest rights of the People of the whole Union are in danger from the usurpations and dictation of the Federal Government. COME FORWARD, THEN, PEOPLE OF OLD REPUBLICAN ROWAN, as you have often done before, and all in their rescue!

We will embrace this opportunity to inform our friends in Cabarrus and Burke, who no doubt expected to see the proceedings of their county meetings in our columns as soon as elsewhere, that we have never received any manuscript copy of the proceedings of either meeting, and was therefore compelled to wait and copy them at second hand from the Raleigh papers. We would ask the favor of our friends, who wish us to publish their communications, to forward to us separately a copy.

627 We ask from our readers, an attentive perusal of an article in another column of our paper, headed "An English view of our difficulties with France." It is so full of good sense—it is written in such a spirit of reason and moderation, that no one can read it without deprecating the folly, and madness of those who are laboring to involve this nation in the horrors of war—a war that may last for years to come.

Minister to England.—The President has again nominated that subtle tool and whining sycophant, Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St. James. We hope this nomination may again be rejected, and all others of a similar party nature.

John H. Eaton, at present Governor of Florida, has been nominated as Minister to Spain.

#### THE FRENCH WAR.

The rumor that Great Britain has offered her mediation to adjust the dispute between our Executive, and the French Government, is now to be generally accredited. We devoutly hope that it may be so, and that the evils of war may be averted from our land and our people. WAR even in defence of sacred liberty is bad enough, but WAR to settle a point of honor—a war of *etiquette*, is too bad to think of!—In the present case, if nothing but a FIGHT will answer, let it be conducted on as small a scale as possible—Instead of involving the two nations in a general war, we propose that the dispute be settled by single combat between ANDREW JACKSON, and LOUIS PHILIPPE—Van Buren acting as the second of one, and Talleyrand of the other; and for that matter, we have no objection that the seconds themselves should take a pass or two at each other. If the PRINCIPALS in this combat fall, or even if the PRINCIPALS and SECONDS fall, it will be less calamitous to the world than the deaths of the hundreds and thousands that must be sacrificed in a national war. We respectfully submit this view of the subject to the British Government, should it be appointed the umpire in this dispute.

N. B. Our printer's devil, on reading the above, was wicked enough to hope in case the dispute shall be settled by single combat, that the PRINCIPALS and SECONDS might re-enact the battle of the Red-bank Cots, which fought until they had eat each other up, all but the tip and of their tails.

Indian Hostilities.—No battle has been fought with the Seminoles in Florida since our last. The Indians keep very close, and Volunteers are pouring into Florida from all parts of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, who with the United States Troops, is hoped will be able soon to put an end to any further hostilities by the Indians.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, of January 29, we learn that the Creek Indians have evinced a disposition for hostilities; and actually crossed the river a few miles below Columbus, to the number of 40 or 50 armed for murder. A company of 22 men, only 12 armed, were sent down the river to ascertain the position of the Indians, and whether they would show any hostile movements. The result was, a fierce battle, in which the whites were defeated with the loss of two killed, and one wounded. The Indians scalped and horribly mangled the bodies of the unfortunate men who were left on the field, and then recrossed the river. Great excitement existed in Columbus and the surrounding country at our latest advices, but no other engagement had occurred.

Gen. Clinch, one of the commanders of the force now engaged with the Seminole Indians, and whose bravery and skill in several engagements with the Indians have gained him bright laurels, is a native of Edgecomb county in this State.

#### VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

##### MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

At a meeting of the citizens of Davidson county, opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren, and Richard M. Johnson, as President and Vice President of the United States, convened, pursuant to notice, in the Court House in Lexington, on the 8th instant, Dr. William R. Holt was called to the Chair and Samuel Gaither and James Wiseman, Esqs., Secretaries.

J. L. Hargrave addressed the meeting in explanation and support of the following Resolutions, which he submitted for its consideration:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the country—on the eve of war with a Foreign power—on domestic institutions the object of incessant and systematic assaults from our own brethren—the manifest tendency of every thing to the concentration of all power in the hands of the Executive—there is in the opinion of this meeting abundant cause for apprehension and alarm.

Resolved, That the people of Davidson county, always opposed to the pretensions of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, find in the present alarming aspect of public Affairs, additional and insuperable objections to their election, and renewed incitement to the most persevering and determined opposition.

We are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren because he is the nominee of an irresponsible caucus, because he is the appointed successor of the present Executive, and because his opinions as indicated by his public acts are hostile to the principles and vital interests of the South.

We are opposed to R. M. Johnson for the same reasons, and because he has in his own life given a practical illustration of one of the most odious doctrines of a fanatical party at the North, and because his elevation, under these circumstances, would be an indelible stain upon the moral character of the nation.

Resolved, That we adhere to and re-affirm the nomination of Hugh L. White of Tennessee, as a candidate for the Presidency, which was made in public meeting in this county in May last.

Resolved, That we recognize in the Hon. John Tyler of Virginia, an ardent and devoted champion of southern rights and interests—one, whose attachment to the cordial principles of the Old Republican Party, and opposed to tyranny and usurpation both Legislative and Executive, stand upon the records of the country. We concur therefore in his nomination for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we will support, candidly and zealously, the nomination of Gen. Edward B. Dudley of Wilmington as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State.

Resolved, That we recommend John Giles Esq., of Salisbury, as a suitable person to be placed on the White Electoral Ticket, with the concurrence of the other counties of the District.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of five for each election precinct in the county, to carry into effect the objects of the meeting, and that the Central Committee be enlarged by the addition of fifteen members.

These Resolutions having been further discussed by Mr. Hargrave, and J. A. Hogan, Esqs., were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hargrave, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Carolinian and Watchman, and all papers friendly to the cause.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. B. HOLT, Chairman.  
SAMUEL GAITHER, } Secretaries.  
JAMES WISEMAN, }

##### MEETING IN CABARRUS.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, February 9.

A large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Cabarrus County was held at the Court-House in Concord, on Tuesday the 9th instant, it being the week of the Superior Court in said County.—On motion, Archibald Houston, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John Still, jun., appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by John Phifer, sen. On motion, the former representatives of said county were called upon to give the meeting their opinion as to the person most suitable to be elected at the next August Election for Governor of the State of North Carolina. The opinion of the representatives were then freely given in favor of Edward B. Dudley of New Hanover county, as the most prominent candidate to be run on the Whig ticket at the August Election.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Barringer, Jno. Phifer, and others; and the following Resolutions were then offered by David Long, Esq., read, and unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, by the amended Constitution of this State the Election of Governor is given to the qualified voters, and whereas, it is desirable to produce unanimity and concert of action on the part of the Whigs throughout the State.

Resolved, That this meeting has entire confidence in the integrity, ability, and love of country, of Gen. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of New Hanover county, and therefore this meeting does recommend him to their fellow citizens as a candidate for Governor at the ensuing August Election.

Resolved, That the several Committees heretofore appointed to advance the cause of Judge White to the Presidency be, and they are hereby requested to aid the views of this meeting in advancing the claims of Edward B. Dudley, Esq., to the Executive chair of this State.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings to each of the papers printed at Salisbury, and to the Charlotte Journal, and that all papers in the State friendly to the cause be requested to give it an insertion.

ARCHIBALD HOUSTON, Chairman.  
JOHN STILL, jun., Secretary.

##### MEETING IN BURKE.

MORGANTON, Burke County, N. C.

At a large and respectable meeting held at the Court House in Morganton, during January Court, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for President of the U. States and for Governor of the State, &c.; Mark Brittain, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James Avery, Esq., appointed Secretary, and James C. Smith, Esq., Assistant Secretary. A. L. Erwin explained the object of the meeting in an eloquent address, which was followed by a chaste and concise address by B. S. Gaither, and E. Jones Erwin, Esquires; Whereupon the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and call upon the Whigs of the South, to give him their warm and decided support at the approaching election.

2. Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of the several Counties, composing this Electoral District, to appoint three delegates from this county at Asheville, on the day of—next, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for this District—and that the Chairman nominate the delegates for this county for that purpose.

3. Resolved, That the Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence of this county be requested to appoint sub-Committees of Vigilance in each Captain's District, and to use all other honorable means to promote the election of Judge White.

4. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, that General EDWARD B. DUDLEY of Wilmington, is a suitable person to be run as the Whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

On motion of B. S. Gaither, Esq., ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Register, the Carolina Gazette, and the Salisbury papers.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates to attend the meeting at Asheville: Edward Jones Erwin, Esq., James C. Smith, Esq., and Joseph J. Erwin, Esq.

JAMES AVERY, Secretary.  
J. C. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

##### MEETING IN WAKE.

In pursuance of public notice, previously given, a large and respectable meeting of the Citizens of Wake county was held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Saturday, the 30th of January, 1836, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and for Governor, and also to take steps to appoint an Elector for this Electoral District.

On motion, Johnston Busbee, Esq., was appointed President, and Col. Allen Rogers, Jr., Vice President; and Nathaniel Warren and John Ligon, Esqs. Secretaries. The object of the meeting having been explained by W. R. Gales, Esq., in some eloquent and appropriate remarks a motion was made by him to appoint a Committee, of five persons, to draft a Preamble and Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. This motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed to compose the Committee, viz: D. Outlaw, W. R. Gales, Alfred Jones, Henry Warren, and Thomas J. Lemay, who after retiring a short time, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the right peaceably to assemble together, and consult for the common good, is one secured to us; and whereas also, the people, either directly themselves or indirectly by their legally appointed agents have a right to elect all their public functionaries; we, a portion of the people of Wake County, have met in order to select some individual whom we will support for the Presidency. That election highly important at all times, is especially so now, when a portion of the people of the Northern States, disregarding the guarantees of the Constitution, and the peace and safety of our community, seem bent upon an interference with our domestic institutions. In the trying emergencies in which we may be placed, we want at the head of the Government a man who is with us on this subject beyond all doubt. Mr. Van Buren may be with us, but he is suspected of being so for political effect, and certain of his acts seem to give a strong color to this suspicion. His vote, instructing the Senators of New York to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union, unless slavery was abolished; his active support of Rufus King, the great champion of that restriction; his recent letter in which the expediency of agitating the question in the District of Columbia, only, is spoken of; all prove that he is not one upon whom the South can rely with undoubting confidence upon this important subject.

Mr. Van Buren, at another most important crisis, was again found against us. He voted for the tariffs of 1824 and 1828, which a large majority of the people of this State believe a violation of the Federal Constitution, and which, with unprecedented unanimity, they regarded as inexpedient.

We brought forward, and to the means by which he is sustained; to the first, because it is a most dangerous interference with the constitutional privileges of the people, an usurpation of their rights, and calculated to take from the great mass of the community the election of their public officers, and to place it in the hands of a few leading politicians and interested office holders. We object to the means by which he is sustained, as calculated to corrupt the morals of the country, by the bestowal of those offices as rewards, which were designed as trusts, to be exercised for the public good.

We object to Mr. Van Buren further, because of the attempt of the President of the U. States to appoint him as his successor, which, if successful, will form a highly dangerous precedent, and will virtually convert our Government into a monarchy.

We object to Van Buren also, because he may be regarded as the soul of that system of tactics, by which, through the means of caucuses, under various names, the powers of the government are fast stealing from the many to the few.

HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee, a man born in our own State, whose feelings and interests are the same as ours, and who has uniformly voted against a protective tariff, and against Internal Improvement by the Federal Government, is, we believe, honest and capable, and would administer the Government faithfully, according to the best of his ability, for the public good, and not as spoils taken from a conquered enemy. He has been brought forward by the people in opposition to the candidate of the caucus party. We are willing to extend to him our cordial support, because we have every reason to expect an honest and constitutional administration of the Executive department of the Government.

Resolved, therefore, That this meeting will support for the office of President, Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, and will promote his election by all honorable and legal means; and that we respectfully recommend him to our fellow citizens for that office.

Resolved, That in the Hon. John Tyler, of Va., we recognize an undeviating republican, an accomplished statesman, and an upright man, and we will cheerfully support him for the Vice Presidency.

And whereas by the amended Constitution of this State, it devolves upon the free white men thereof to elect a Governor; and whereas we believe General EDWARD B. DUDLEY, of Wilmington, to be a gentleman of sound republican principles, and that he was such when they met at something more than spoils of office—a man of undoubted ability and unquestioned integrity,

and one whose nomination will give general satisfaction to the friends of Judge White in this State: Therefore,

Resolved, That Gen. E. B. DUDLEY be nominated by this meeting, as a suitable person to be run for Governor, by the friends of Judge White, and that we will use all proper exertions to promote his election.

On motion of Mr. Manly, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to meet such other delegates as may be appointed by the Counties of Wayne and Johnston, at Smithfield, on Monday of Johnston Superior Court, for the purpose of choosing an Elector for this District, viz: Johnston Busbee, G. W. Haywood, and Turner Pullen.

On motion, the following gentlemen, to wit: W. R. Gales, Alfred Jones, Allen Rogers, Jr., John Ligon, and D. Outlaw, were appointed a committee to inform Judge White, Mr. Tyler, and General Dudley of their respective nominations.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint Committees of Vigilance in each Captain's district, of such number of persons as he shall think proper, to carry into effect the objects of the meeting.

A motion was made that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers in this State friendly to its objects, and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Pullen, it was

Resolved, That the people of this County friendly to the election of Judge White, be respectfully requested to assemble at the Court House in this city, on Monday of May county Court, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to represent the County in the next General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Manly, the thanks of the meeting were voted to its presiding officers and Secretaries; when the meeting adjourned.

JOHNSTON BUSBEE, President.  
ALLEN ROGERS, Jr., V. President.  
NATHANIEL WARREN, } Secretaries.  
JOHN LIGON, }

##### [FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Salisbury, having on the 8th instant, witnessed the trial of a boy named Stephen Lang, living in Cheraw, South Carolina, charged by one H. W. Watson of this Town of having stolen from him one hundred and fifty dollars, are of opinion that the said boy is innocent of the charge, there being not the slightest testimony produced on the trial to warrant the prosecution. We therefore deem it but justice to the said Stephen Lang to make this statement public.

WILLIAM MURPHY, MATTHEW JONES,  
D. H. WORKMAN, HENRY W. CONNER,  
W. R. WORKMAN, GEORGE UTZMAN,  
JOHN UTZMAN, STEPHEN COWAN,  
JOHN H. HARDIE, ALLEN BROWN,  
W. D. CRAWFORD, HENRY GILES,  
HORACE H. BEARD, E. R. BIRCKHEAD,  
BENJAMIN FRALEY, JAMES I. LONG.

Fatal Duel.—We are under the melancholy necessity of recording the bloody issue of a duel, between Col. Samuel Gwin and Judge Caldwell, both of the State of Mississippi, which occurred on Monday the 11th ultimo. Judge Caldwell challenged Col. Gwin. The challenge was accepted, and the preliminaries were, four pistols, at thirty paces, the parties to advance at discretion. Colonel Gwin received a severe wound through the body, which, however, is thought not to be mortal. Judge Caldwell received two shots—one through the arm and the other through the body—of which he expired in a few hours.

The occasion of this fatal meeting, we understand, was, that on the 8th ultimo, Mr. Poindexter, in the course of a public speech, to the citizens of Jackson, made very disrespectful and abusive mention of Col. Gwin's name; which caused the latter to interrupt him. Judge Caldwell, the friend and counsel of Mr. Poindexter, took up the quarrel, and the consequences were as above related. We have no doubt, from what we can learn on the subject, but Mr. Poindexter's habitual disposition to slander and abuse his political opponents, has been the sole cause of this lamentable affair.

Nashville Union.

From the Raleigh Register of Feb. 9, 1836.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—A General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in this City, on Thursday last, for the purpose of electing a President and five Directors to manage its concerns. On motion of Judge Cameron, Weston R. Gales was appointed Chairman and Edmund B. Freeman, Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, that a Committee of three persons be appointed to ascertain the aggregate amount of stock subscribed; what proportion of it is represented by proxy, and also to prepare a scale showing the vote to which each Stockholder is entitled, according to the terms of the Charter. The Chair named as this Committee, Thomas P. Devereux, William Boylan, and Samuel Mordecai, of Petersburg. The meeting then took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

At the hour designated, the Stockholders reassembled, and Mr. Devereux, from the Committee above mentioned, made a detailed Report, stating the whole amount of Stock subscribed to be upwards of 5,500 Shares or \$550,000—of which number 3,011 Shares was not represented. A scale of votes was also submitted. The Report having been accepted.

Mr. Devereux moved, as preliminary to going into the election of a President, that the salary of that officer should be fixed. He enlarged upon the necessity of having at the head of the Company a thorough-going business man, of practical talents, and urged the allowance of such a compensation as would not fail to ensure the services of an energetic, capable President. He proposed in conclusion, that the salary be fixed at \$2,500 per annum.

Mr. Richard Smith thought this allowance too great, and expressed his conviction that the services of a President, possessing the requisite qualifications, might be obtained for a less sum. He moved to fix the salary at \$2,000.

Judge Cameron thought, with Mr. Devereux, that \$2,500 was not too large a salary for the services which the President would be expected to render, and pressed upon the meeting the importance of having a proper person in that office.

The question being first put on 2,500, it was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Judge Cameron nominated as President of the Company, George W. Mordecai, Esq., of this City, and as Directors, the following gentlemen: William Boylan, Thomas P. Devereux and Charles Manly, of Raleigh, and William Plummer and Joseph W. Hawkins, of Warren. On motion of Mr. White, the name of Richard Smith, and, on motion of Mr. Smith, the name of William Pence, were added to the nomination. A ballot was had under the superintendence of Charles L. Hinton and E. P. Guion, and on counting the same, it appeared that Mr. Mordecai was unanimously chosen President, and that Messrs. Boylan, Devereux, Manly, Plummer and Hawkins, having each a majority of the whole number of votes given in, were elected Directors.

On motion of Charles L. Hinton, Resolved, That the President and Directors be requested to urge the prosecution of the work to as speedy a completion as is practicable, with due regard to its execution in a durable and proper manner.

The meeting then adjourned.

It will be seen that this great work has been begun under the most auspicious circumstances; and the public have, in the character of the gentlemen to whom its prosecution is entrusted, the most ample guarantee that every thing will be done as it should be done.

Aids to the Governor.—Gov. Spaight has appointed the following gentlemen to be his Aids, with the rank of Colonel: Jacob Falcon, of Warren; Michael Hoke, of Lincoln; William G. Bryan, of Craven; and George Little, of Wake.

#### UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County, on the 9th instant, by Samuel Martin, Esq., Mr. JOHN M. FOSTER to Miss CAROLINE TROTTER.

Poor Bachelor's, oh! and is your lot,  
You're left to mourn and cry;  
For Foster's taken a lively Trot,  
And bids you all—good bye.—[Comm.]

#### DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Lincoln county, on the 30th of December last, Captain JOHN YODER, in the 72nd year of his age. Eight weeks previously, he was deprived by a paralytic affection of the use of his speech and his right side; yet, under these distressing circumstances, he retained his senses perfectly to the last, and bore his afflictions with much patience and Christian fortitude.

In the death of this individual, the community has sustained a real loss: for he was a man of a worthy character—much esteemed and respected. His death was preceded by this surprising singularity: on the day previous to his death, he became somewhat uneasy, and quite restless, until he had made the family understand by signs, that he wished them to dress him in his grave clothes, which being done, he was still dissatisfied, until he had further made them understand that he wished to have his measure taken and sent off to the workman to have his Coffin made; when he knew that this was done, he appeared perfectly composed, till on the following day, when he serenely expired without a groan. He died—as we most reasonably hope he had lived—a Christian; and in the expectation of a blessed immortality.—[Communicated.]

On the 6th instant, in Surry county, ENOS RUTLEDGE, Esq., Sheriff of that county, aged about 45 years. He was a man of excellent character, and much beloved by his neighbors and friends.

#### LAW OFFICE.

THE undersigned, wishing to devote the whole of his time to his profession, has rented a room in Mr. Cowan's BRICK BUILDING, near the Courthouse, and adjoining Dr. Smith's Shop, where he will be found during the week, unless necessarily absent, to wait upon all who may honor him with a call. The patronage of the public will be thankfully received by their obedient servant,  
WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD.

N. B. My friends will receive my grateful thanks for the many favors conferred upon me since I have been a member of the Bar, and may rest assured that no effort on my part shall be wanting to wait upon them hereafter attentively and honestly. 627 Call and see me—call and see your friend and obedient servant,  
W. D. CRAWFORD.  
Salisbury, Feb. 13, 1836.

#### WANTED.

At the Cheraw Gazette Office, a JOURNEYMAN PRINTER. A workman of good character and industrious habits may expect constant employment, and regular wages.

#### Journeyman Printer Wanted.

A Journeyman PRINTER, of good moral character, and a thorough knowledge of his profession, can obtain good wages and a permanent situation as Foreman in an establishment at Rutherfordton, N. C., by immediate application to  
JOHN G. BYNUM,  
Feb. 6, 1836. at Rutherfordton.

#### Runaway Negro.

MY negro boy HENRY left my plantation the 30th of January last. He is of a dark complexion; 27 years old; 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and will weigh from 180 to 200 pounds. When he left my house he had on a white woollen short coat and pantaloons of double and twisted black and white; he carried off two hats, one of white fur half worn, and the other a split black and white. He also carried off a quantity of clothing—a fine blue cloth coat, and a pair of cordery pantaloons. I presume that he is making his way to the State of Indiana; and I will pay a reward of \$50 for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again.  
WM. RILEY.  
Randolph co., N. C., Feb. 13, 1835.—p3

#### NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail, on the 1st day of February, inst., a negro boy who says his name is BALEM; that he belongs to John C. Harvy, Esq., living at Caswell Courthouse, and that he left home in June 1835. He is dark complexioned, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left breast, also his left forefinger off at the first joint.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

SAMUEL WELCH, Jailor.  
Statesville, Iredeell co., N. C., Feb. 13, 1836.

#### A SMALL SUPPLY OF

LEMAV'S  
N. CAROLINA ALMANAC  
For 1836,

Just received and for sale, at THIS OFFICE.

#### Butter!—Butter!!

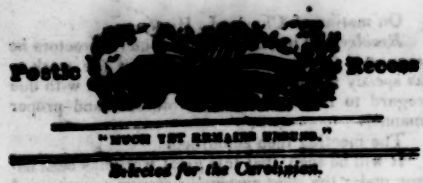
20 Pounds of good BUTTER is wanted, for which the highest price in cash will be paid if application be made immediately. For information apply at  
THIS OFFICE.

#### DISSOLUTION!!!

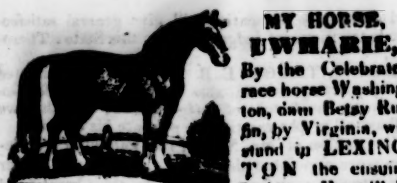
THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Murphy & Taylor at Mocksville, N. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm are respectfully requested to come forward and close their accounts, either by CASH, or Notes and approved security, as early as possible. It is important that no delay should be made in closing the business of the concern.  
JOHN MURPHY.  
NATHN. B. TAYLOR.

Mocksville, February 6, 1836. 4p





**MY HORSE, UWHARIE.**  
By the Celebrated  
racing horse Washington,  
dam Betsy Ruffin,  
born in LEXING-  
TON the ensuing  
Spring. He will be  
let to Mares at the reduced price of \$10 the  
season.



Uwharie cannot only boast of a pure pedigree,  
but that he is nearly allied to the most distinguish-  
ed horses that have for the last twenty years fig-  
ured on the turf. The request in which his  
stock is held, and the high prices they are com-  
manding, will claim the attention of the judicious  
breeder.



Of Betsy Ruffin's produce (Uwharie's dam) I  
sold last May a Tomsen filly, 1 year old, for \$500,  
—last August a Tomsen Colt, 2 years old, (unbro-  
ken and out of pasture) for \$1,000—and in No-  
vember last I sold a 3 year old Colt by Tomsen's  
Medley, for \$1,500. Others, however, from the  
same stock, have been more fortunate: in a letter  
to me of the 14th instant, from a most respecta-  
ble source, it is stated that the Hon. B. Peyton, of  
Tennessee, lately sold the filly Lilach, 3 years  
old, out of the sister on the dam's side, of Betsy  
Ruffin and by the imp. Leviathan, for \$3,000 U.  
S. Money. I will also state that Polly Hopkins  
and Betsy Ransom of the same stock have been  
purchased since they have gone into the breeding  
stud, the former at \$2,750, the latter also at a high  
and rapid figure, and sent to England to breed  
from Priam, the best horse in England.

**Horoscopes.**  
On the Glass in which all may see themselves reflected.  
We extract the following list of "Horoscopes" in  
each month in the year, from an old paper; it is, to  
say the least, a very amusing production:

**January:** He who is born in this month will be la-  
borious and a lover of good wine, but very subject to  
indigestion; he will marry a rich and handsome hei-  
ress, who will make him a very good wife, and a ve-  
ry fine mother. The lady born in this month will be a  
pretty, pleasant housewife, rather indolently, yet good  
tempered.

**February:** The man born in this month will love mo-  
ney more than his life; he will be stingy at home,  
but a prodigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and  
affectionate wife, and a tender mother.

**March:** The man born in this month will be rather  
haughty; he will be honest and prudent, and will die  
young. The lady will be a just, amiable chatterbox.

**April:** The man who has the misfortune to be born  
in this month will be subject to melancholy; he will  
travel to his advantage, and will have ladies to his dis-  
advantage, for he will marry a rich and handsome hei-  
ress, who will make him a very good wife, and a ve-  
ry fine mother. The lady of this month will be tall and  
slender, with agreeable wit, and great talk.

**May:** The man born in this month will be handsome  
and amiable; he will make his wife happy. The lady  
will be equally blessed in every respect.

**June:** The man born here will be of equal stature,  
passionately fond of women and children, but will not  
be loved in return. The lady will be a giddy personage  
fond of mirth; she will marry at the age of twenty-  
one, and will be a fool at forty-five.

**July:** The man will be fat, he will suffer death for  
the wicked things he loves. The female of this month  
will be passionately fond of a sharp nose, but she  
will be of rather silly temper.

**August:** The man will be ambitious and courage-  
ous; he will have two wives. The lady will be amia-  
ble and twice married, but her second husband will  
cause her to regret her fate.

**September:** He who is born in this month will be  
strong, rich, and prudent, but too easy with his wife,  
who will give him great uneasiness. The lady round  
should and his wife, witty, discreet, amiable, and loved  
by her friends.

**October:** The man of this month will have a hand-  
some face and good complexion; he will be wicked in  
his youth and always inconsistent. He will promise  
one thing and do another, and remain poor. The lady  
will be pretty; a little too fond of talking. She will  
have two husbands, who will die of grief; she will best  
know why.

**November:** The man born in this month will have  
a fine face, and be a good doctor. The lady of this  
month will be large, liberal, and full of novelty.

**December:** The man born in this month will be a  
good sort of person, though passionate. He will devote  
himself to the army, and be betrayed by his wife.  
The lady will be amiable and handsome, with a good voice,  
and a well proportioned body; she will be twice mar-  
ried, remain poor, but continue honest.

**DR. PRICE'S  
METALLIC TRUSS.**  
For the immediate Relief and Radical Cure of  
**HERNIA or RUPTURE.**  
THE Subscriber, having been legally authori-  
zed to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated  
Improved Patent Metallic Truss, in the States of  
North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in  
presenting to the citizens of those States, the ad-  
vantages of this highly approved and celebrated  
instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting  
the principal towns of those States, remaining a  
few weeks in each, at which time all persons wish-  
ing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of  
Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rup-  
ture, we do it, confidently believing from the suc-  
cess Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long  
standing, and of every description on one or both  
sides, old and young, and the testimony of the  
highest authority in favor of its superior utility,  
that it is the most valuable instrument for their  
use. It can be worn with convenience, day and  
night, which in the estimation of the most distin-  
guished Surgeons, is especially important to ef-  
fect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gra-  
tuitously.

**JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.**  
Here follow numerous Certificates.  
The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to  
apply this Truss on the conditions above men-  
tioned, viz: no cure no pay.

**ASHBEL SMITH,**  
November 21, 1835. Salisbury, N. C.

**FEMALE ACADEMY.**  
**MRS. SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON,**  
HAVING removed from Raleigh to Salisbury,  
will open her school at the Academy on the  
11th inst.

**Terms of Admission as follows:**  
**FIRST CLASS.**—Reading, Writing, Arithme-  
tic, Geography, English Grammar and Composi-  
tion. Per Session (of six months) \$10 00  
Contingent fund, 50  
**SECOND CLASS.**—Mrs. Phelps' Geography,  
Burritt's Geography of the Heavens, History, an-  
cient and modern, Mythology, Botany, Algebra,  
Geometry, Newnan's Rhetoric, Keim's Elements  
of Criticism, Hodge's Logic, Conversations on  
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Pakey's Moral  
Philosophy, Natural History and Evidence of  
Christianity, and Stuart's Mental Philosophy.  
Per Session, \$15 00  
Contingent fund per Session, 50  
**EXTRA CHARGES.**  
Oriental Tinting, per course, \$5 00  
Chinese and Bronze, do, \$3 00  
Drawing and painting—water colours,  
per Session, \$9 00  
French, do, \$10 00  
Ornamental needle work in all its va-  
rieties, do, \$5 00

**THE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE SCHOOL**  
will be strictly maternal; and it will be conducted  
on the principles laid down in Mrs. Hutchison's  
view of Female Education already before the pub-  
lic. The mode of instruction, now practiced by the  
most extensively useful Schools in our country,  
will be adopted so far as shall be deemed practi-  
cable, and every effort used to promote the improve-  
ment of the pupils whether in a moral, personal or  
mental point of view.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully request-  
ed to dress their daughters and wards with great  
plainness, and to state what church they wish them  
to attend.

Board in highly respectable families may be  
obtained at \$40 per session.  
Masters will be taught as soon as a competent  
Teacher can be obtained.  
Salisbury, Jan. 9, 1836. —if—

**PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.**  
THE undersigned would inform the public that he has  
purchased the house on the Salisbury and Concord  
road, six miles south of Salisbury, formerly owned by  
Wm. P. Vaughan, and has opened the same as a House  
of Private Entertainment. Travellers and others favor-  
ing him with their patronage, will receive every atten-  
tion necessary to give the most entire satisfaction.

**HUGH PARKER**  
January 25, 1836.

**The Table and Bar.**  
as heretofore, will ever show that we live in a  
"land of plenty," and that the best among all the  
luxuries of life have been selected for the Mansion  
Hotel.

Gentlemen of the BAR are informed that a  
Row of Offices, unconnected with any other build-  
ing, and very convenient to the Courthouse, will  
always be reserved for their accommodation.

To his already very extensive and secure Stables,  
the subscriber has recently made considerable ad-  
ditions; which, together with an abundant supply  
of Provender, liberally administered by careful,  
attentive, and obedient Ostlers, may be sufficient  
to assure travellers that their horses, after leaving  
his Stables will be prepared for the duties of the  
Road.

**Northern, Southern, and Eastern  
STAGE OFFICE!**

ALL the Stages coming to and departing from  
Salisbury, (with one exception,) stop at the Man-  
sion Hotel, where The General Stage Office  
is kept. The Stages on the main Northern and  
Southern Line, Peck, Wellford & Co., Contractors,  
and known as the Merchant's Line, arrive at and  
depart from the Mansion Hotel, every Monday,  
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Sa-  
turday.

The splendid Line of Stages direct to Raleigh,  
Meigs, W. & J. L. Moring Contractors, arrive  
at this Hotel on Sundays and Wednesdays, and  
depart from the same on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The direct Line of Stages to Cheraw, S. C., via  
Wadesboro, W. Allen, Esq., Contractor, ar-  
rives on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and departs  
on Tuesdays and Fridays, from this Hotel.

Persons wishing to secure seats in any of the  
above Stages, will apply to R. W. Long, at the  
Stage Office kept at the Mansion Hotel.

Seats will at all times be secured in the other  
Stage leaving Salisbury; so that Passengers need  
be at no trouble whatever.

**RICHARD W. LONG.**  
Salisbury, January 1, 1836.

**Line of Hacks,**  
FROM  
Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

**THE SUBSCRIBERS.**  
ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling  
Public, now announce that they have contracted  
with their arrangements and can with truth say, We present  
you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages  
over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and  
dispatch—having obtained that great desideratum with  
all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so ar-  
ranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh,  
with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great  
Daily Line to Raleigh, North-Carolina, passing through  
Lenoir, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place  
a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth  
Rail-Road for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blackley,  
you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your ar-  
rival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—  
either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and  
Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There  
is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via  
Tartarboro, Murfreesborough, Winston, &c., over one  
of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At  
Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of  
Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line.  
This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.  
The arrival at Salisbury is regulated altogether by  
the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the  
Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via  
Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY  
and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of  
the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh  
next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUES-  
DAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in  
Salisbury next days at 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing suf-  
ficient time on the road for SLEEP.

New, cheap, and Desirable  
**GOODS!**

**BOARD & BELLIS**  
HAVE just received, and are now opening, at  
their Store at the North-west corner of the  
Courthouse square, in the building occupied as the  
Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of  
**Fall and Winter Goods;**

Embracing almost every article in the line of  
**Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crock-  
ery, Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines,  
Paints, Dye-Stuffs, and Groceries.**  
Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which  
they offer for sale LOW for cash, or on credit to  
punctual dealers.

—if—  
Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1835.

**FALL & WINTER FASHIONS,  
FOR 1835.**

**HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor.**  
BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public  
in general, that orders in his line will always  
be thankfully received by him, and executed in the  
most neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on  
terms as reasonable as any in this section of coun-  
try. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his  
business, (a number of years of which time he  
resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the  
general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his  
numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to  
merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the  
public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is  
really superior to any done in this State, as may  
be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which  
attends garments made in his establishment. He is  
in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fa-  
shions as they change both in the large cities of  
this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen  
may be satisfied that their orders will always be  
executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with  
the same punctuality and care as if the customer  
were present in person.  
Salisbury, September 19, 1835.—1y.

**DAVID L. POOL,  
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,  
JEWELLER & SILVER-SMITH.**

RESPECTFULLY in-  
forms his Friends and the  
Public, that he still con-  
tinues to carry on the above  
business, in all its various  
branches.

His Shop is still kept on  
the Main-street, in Salisbu-  
ry, one door above the Store of Samuel Lemly &  
Son. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be  
REPAIRED with neatness, at short notice,  
on reasonable terms, and Warranted for 12  
Months.

He will always keep on hand a variety of arti-  
cles in his line; such as  
Patent Lever Watches, (English, French,  
Swiss, and Dutch.)  
Gold and Plated Fob Chains,  
Gold and Plated Watch Guards,  
Gold and Plated Watch Keys,  
Gold and Plated Watch Seals,  
Gold Ear-bobs, Breast-pins, and Finger-rings,  
(latest fashion.)  
Silver Ware; Ever-pointed Pencil Cases, and  
Leads.

Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.  
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit  
Knives.  
Pocket Pistols and Dirks.  
Breast-Buttons and Musical Boxes.  
Gilt and Steel Watch Chains and Keys.  
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for  
articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for  
work done and debts due. D. L. P.  
Salisbury, August 22, 1835. —if—

**PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.**

**Mrs. C. L. McCulloch,**  
HAVING taken the House on Main street, a few  
doors North of the Mansion Hotel, and next  
door above the Office of the Western Carolinian,  
announces that she is prepared for the accommo-  
dation of regular BOARDERS. She trusts that  
her long experience in the business will be a suf-  
ficient assurance of her ability to give the most en-  
tire satisfaction to those favoring her with their  
patronage. Young Ladies pupils in the Female  
Academy may rest assured that every attention  
will be paid to their comfort and pleasure, should  
they wish to board with her. Price of Board-  
ing very cheap. [Salisbury, Jan. 16, 1836.]

**RE-PUBLICATION  
OF THE  
London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster,  
QUARTERLY REVIEWS.**

THE numbers of each work are published separately,  
and form an exact reprint of the original copies.  
They are issued as soon after they are received from  
Europe, as is consistent with their proper publication.

Price for the whole series, comprising the regular  
numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and West-  
minster Reviews, £5 per annum.

Those who take less than the whole, the terms will  
be as follows:  
For three of them \$7 per annum.  
For two " 5 "  
For one " 3 "

These subscriptions are invariably to be paid within  
three months from the time of subscribing. Otherwise  
an advance of 25 per cent. will be made upon the sub-  
scription price.

Subscribers at a distance must enclose at least one  
half of the year's subscription in advance, otherwise a  
second number will not be sent—the terms being so low  
as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.  
Any individual forwarding \$30 free of charge, shall  
have five copies of the entire series of this re-publi-  
cation sent him for one year.

For  
**SALE or LEASE**

THE very commodious House and premises now  
occupied by the subscriber as a dwelling, and  
by William Murphy as a store. The House con-  
tains SEVEN LARGE ROOMS, one 37 by 20  
feet, besides the large and commodious rooms oc-  
cupied as a store. The main building is 78 by 40  
feet, and provided with extensive and dry cellars.  
It is a most excellent business stand, being inferi-  
or to none in the town. There are on the premi-  
ses an excellent BRICK OFFICE, very conveni-  
ent for a lawyer, a shop, which may be occupied  
as an Office or a Store; an excellent Warehouse,  
Kitchens, Cribbs, Smoke-house, new Stables 40 by  
20 feet, Poultry-house, &c., &c., with an excellent  
Garden furnished with plenty of grapes and other  
fruits, and vegetables. The house is provided with  
excellent furniture, which would be disposed of or  
not, as may suit the purchaser. These premises,  
with 22 acres of excellent woodland one mile from  
town, forming a first rate stand for a public house,  
store, &c., would be disposed of on accommoda-  
ting terms by applying to the subscriber.

**ANDRE MATTHIEU,**  
Salisbury, N. C.  
N. B. The subscriber has on hand 4 hogheads  
of best Santa Cruz Sugar, 15 cwt. Coffee, best qual-  
ity and a few dry goods which he will dispose of  
on very reasonable terms at wholesale or retail.  
January 30, 1836.—if A. M.

**CIRCULAR.**

The Board of Trade of the City of New York,  
respectfully address the following Circular to the  
Merchants of the United States, who trade with  
this city:

You are aware that on the night of the 16th of  
December last, an unprecedented Conflagration de-  
stroyed an important portion of our city between  
Wall and Broad streets, embracing the Stores of  
many wealthy and enterprising Merchants.

Least an apprehension should prevail that this loss  
may render our merchants unable to furnish the usual  
amount and variety of merchandise heretofore ex-  
hibited in this market, the Board of Trade have  
much satisfaction in giving the assurance that the  
Merchants whose stores were destroyed, have re-  
moved to others, and are prepared from importations  
to continue their business with their usual assort-  
ments.

The Board of Trade therefore deem it proper  
to give this public assurance that none need post-  
pone their usual time of visiting the city, confident  
that they will find the market as well supplied as  
usual, and their correspondents equally able to sup-  
ply their demands. By order of the Board.

**HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, President**  
JOHN ELY, Recording Secretary.  
New York, Jan. 16, 1836.

**PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL**  
FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT KELVIN, NEAR  
**PITTSBOROUGH, N. CARO.**

THIS Institution, long known as Mrs. Edward  
Jones' School, will hereafter be conducted un-  
der the joint superintendence and instruction of  
Miss Charlotte C. Jones, and the Subscriber. The  
next session will commence on the first Mon-  
day in February next, and continue until the mid-  
dle of July, including a short vacation, when the  
second session of the year 1836, will commence,  
which will terminate on the 12th December. A  
competent Assistant will be employed, if neces-  
sary. It is in contemplation to enlarge the accom-  
modations for the School, and before the beginning  
of the next session, it is expected that every school-  
room convenience for each Young Lady will have  
been provided.

As it is determined to preserve the private cha-  
racter of the School, the Pupils will board in the  
families of the Teachers; exceptions to this rule  
will only be made in the cases of those who reside  
in the immediate vicinity, or within a few hours'  
ride of the School, or under peculiar circumstan-  
ces of relationship.

**TERMS.**—Board, (including every necessary,) Tuition, Stationery, and the use of School Books, \$75 per session.  
Music and Drawing will form separate charges.  
W. H. HARDIN.  
Near Pittsburgh, Jan. 20, 1836. —if—

**Current Prices of Produce, &c.**

**AT SALISBURY.....February 13, 1836.**

Bacon, . . . . .	10 a 12	Molasses, . . . . .	50
Brandy, apple, . . . . .	28 a 30	Nails, . . . . .	9 a 10
peach, . . . . .	45 a 50	Oats, . . . . .	20 a 25
Butter, . . . . .	12 a 14	Pork, . . . . .	5 a 6
Cotton, in seed, . . . . .	8 a 10	Sugar, brown, . . . . .	12 a 15
clean, . . . . .	12 a 14	loaf, . . . . .	18 a 20
Coffee, . . . . .	10 a 12	Salt, . . . . .	1 a 125
Corn, . . . . .	37 a 40	Tallow, . . . . .	10
Cotters, . . . . .	14 a 16	do. lump, . . . . .	14 a 16
Flaxseed, . . . . .	60 a 65	Wheat, (bushel) . . . . .	8 a 20
Flaxseed, . . . . .	100	Whiskey, . . . . .	28 a 30
Linseed Oil, per gallon, \$1 25			

**AT FAYETTEVILLE.....February 4, 1836.**

Bacon, . . . . .	9 a 11	Iron, . . . . .	41 a 5
Brandy, peach, . . . . .	45 a 50	Molasses, . . . . .	32 a 34
apple, . . . . .	27 a 30	Nails, cut, . . . . .	63 a 7
Beeswax, . . . . .	22 a 24	Sugar, brown, . . . . .	10 a 11
Coffee, . . . . .	12 a 14	loaf, . . . . .	15
Cotton, . . . . .	14 a 16	do. lump, . . . . .	16 a 17
Corn, . . . . .	37 a 40	Salt, . . . . .	65 a 70
Flaxseed, . . . . .	125 a 130	Wheat, . . . . .	115
Flour, . . . . .	625 a 675	Whiskey, . . . . .	30
Feathers, . . . . .	40	Wool, . . . . .	19

**AT CHERAW, (S. C.) February 1, 1836.**

Bacon, . . . . .	10 a 12	Nails and Brads, . . . . .	71 a 8
Beeswax, . . . . .	16 a 18	Sugar, brown, . . . . .	10 a 124
Coffee, . . . . .	14 a 17	do. lump, . . . . .	14 a 16
Cotton, . . . . .	12 a 14	do. loaf, . . . . .	16 a 18
Corn, . . . . .	50 a 52	Salt, per sack, . . . . .	275 a 300
Flaxseed, . . . . .	100 a 120	do. bushel, . . . . .	75
Flour, country, . . . . .	700 a 800	Cotton Bagging, . . . . .	20 a 28
do. northern, . . . . .	800 a 900	Bale Rope, . . . . .	11 a 124
Feathers, . . . . .	35 a 36	Wheat, . . . . .	100
Iron, . . . . .	41 a 51	Wool, . . . . .	16 a 18
Molasses, . . . . .	40 a 45	Whiskey, . . . . .	40 a 45

**AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.).....February 3, 1836.**

Bacon, . . . . .	10 a 124	Lard, . . . . .	124 a 16
Brandy, peach, . . . . .	75	Molasses, . . . . .	40 a 50
apple, . . . . .	40 a 50	Mackerel, . . . . .	750 a 600
Beeswax, . . . . .	15 a 16	Salt, in sacks, . . . . .	275 a 300
Butter, . . . . .	30 a 32	bushel, . . . . .	75
Coffee, . . . . .	15 a 16	Sugar, brown, . . . . .	12 a 14
Corn, . . . . .	70 a 75	do. loaf & lump, . . . . .	10 a 15
Cotton, . . . . .	121 a 143	Tallow, . . . . .	18 a 22
Flour, . . . . .	650 a 680	Tea, . . . . .	125 a 175
Iron, . . . . .	51 a 54	Whiskey, . . . . .	45 a 50